

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9TH, 1891.

NUMBER 23

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
The Britanic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Official Directors

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 2,
GEORGE H. WYNHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, Largo
da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. W. M. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directors

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.
CHARLES WINTER, M. A., Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cattete. *Anglican services:* at 11:30 a. m., Sundays, and
7:30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. MCFARLAND, Pastor.
Portuguese services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—J. W. WOLLING.
Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Baicena.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cande d'En, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7
p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BACRY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 a. m. and
6 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur;
just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's
new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua
da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos
Unives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real
Grandez No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1559.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from
2 to 4. Praça General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez
de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1132.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque
de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ou-
vidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Changers and Commission Merchants
Rua Fresca No. 8.

Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on short notice.

ANDRÉ DE OLIVEIRA & GAD.

14, Rua Sete de Setembro
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Importers and Wholesale
and Retail Druggists

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CO., LIMITED

CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.
140 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. Chesterfield House - Great Tower St., LONDON, E. C.

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.
Correspondents of

S. LEVY LAWSON,

31, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

17 Rua de Paradis PARIS.

142 Pearl Street NEW YORK.

For free Sample Copy, apply to the office at

31, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

GENERAL

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.

DIRECTORS:

João Baptista de Mello Oliveira, President.

Henry Robertson, Secretary.

Joseph W. Mee, Manager.

Correspondence solicited.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

158, RUA DO CATTETE.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance,
etc. All information given by the Proprietor personally.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers,
and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward
this old and popular establishment will be known under the
denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the
Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its health-
fulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the
best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat
and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and
transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 2001.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED OF

LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and
Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,
79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

HEIDSIECK & Co's.

DRY MONOPOLE.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
51, Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,
and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

85, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard
ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

V. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANLEY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. PRELLER & Co.,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

R. RICHY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands

(Rua da Alameda, 83.)

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva

22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1840.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES of the UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIE, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of
service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and
templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly
interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars
etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 10 de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Several leading Manufacturers,

ALSO FOR THE

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.

Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co.

LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides
possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in
this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being
injurious to the workers. On this account alone great ad-
vantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and
more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR

BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on
22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000
Freight Cars

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car
equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes
since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

NOTICE.

OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE
CHAMBER DIVISION
Mr Justice Chitty

In the Matter of the Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil
Limited and Redhead
and
In the Matter of the Companies Act 1867
and of the Companies Act 1877

Notice is hereby given that a petition presented to the High Court of Justice (Chambers Division) on the 10th day of February, 1891, for confirming a special Resolution relating to the capital of the above mentioned Company from £200,000 to £250,000, is directed to be heard before his Lordship Mr Justice Chitty on Saturday the 15th day of August, 1891. Any creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the increase of the Capital of the said Company under the above Acts should appear at the time and place named by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. And a copy of the petition may be seen by any creditor or shareholder at the Office of the Company and on payment of the regulated charges for the same a copy will be supplied by the Solicitors under mentioned.

Dated this 25th day of April 1891

John Wm. Hawkins, Chief Clerk
Campbell Revers & Hooper, 17 Warwick Street
Regent Street, London, W
Solicitors.

No Tribunal Superior de Justiça, República da Chancelaria, 15 de Junho de 1891. — Nos autos da Companhia do Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil Limited and Redhead, e Nos autos da Lei sobre Companhias de 1867 e da Lei sobre Companhias de 1877. — Por esta presente se dá a seguinte: uma petição apresentada ao Tribunal Superior de Justiça, República da Chancelaria, no dia 10 de Fevereiro de 1891, para confirmar uma deliberação especial votada no capital da Companhia acima mencionada de £200,000 para £250,000, foi mandada a ser ouvida perante Sua Excelência o Juiz Chitty, no sábado, no dia 15 de Agosto de 1891. Qualquer credor ou accionista da Companhia que devesse opposição ao fazer-se uma Ordem para a redução do Capital da dita Companhia de £200,000 para £250,000, deve comparecer ao Tribunal Superior de Justiça, República da Chancelaria, no dia 15 de Agosto de 1891, para apresentar a sua opposição. E se não comparecer, a Companhia poderá, sem mais aviso, proceder a fazer-se uma Ordem para a redução do Capital da dita Companhia de £200,000 para £250,000, e a Companhia poderá, sem mais aviso, proceder a fazer-se uma Ordem para a redução do Capital da dita Companhia de £200,000 para £250,000, e a Companhia poderá, sem mais aviso, proceder a fazer-se uma Ordem para a redução do Capital da dita Companhia de £200,000 para £250,000.

Dado neste dia 25 de Abril de 1891

John Wm. Hawkins, Chief Clerk
Campbell Revers & Hooper, 17 Warwick Street,
London, W
Advogados.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil

\$10.000 or £2 abroad (24\$ paid here)

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 17 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9th, 1891.

We are glad to state that the project for founding a strangers' non-sectarian hospital in this city has been taken up now, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The undertaking was checked last year by the rapid increase in the valuation of land, and the committee was unable to obtain a site before the hot season set in. The sad experiences of the past summer have made the enterprise seem more necessary than ever, and it is now proposed to carry it out before the next hot season if it can possibly be done. If the foreign residents here will all unite in assisting the committee, we believe this can be done. The proposition now is not to undertake the erection of a costly edifice, but to construct two or three cheap and isolated buildings on the plan of the barrack hospitals so successfully employed elsewhere. With a good building site which will admit of pleasant surroundings in the way of ornamental gardens, etc., we feel certain that this idea can be made highly successful and may be made the means of propagating newer and better ideas of hospital administration in this country. It is now generally admitted that small and inexpensive hospitals are much better than the large unwieldy institutions which have thus far been constructed, particularly in tropical countries where the climate does

not require the costly heating and ventilating appliances of colder countries. If this idea is adopted the sum required for initiating the hospital will be less than was thought necessary last year. Preparations must also be made for the proposed training school for nurses, which is becoming more than ever necessary. The greatest difficulty was experienced during the past summer in finding nurses to care for the sick, and much of the labor unavoidably fell upon the friends of the patients. The usefulness of the proposed training school can not and will not be questioned, and if the foreign residents of Rio join hands in carrying it into effect we believe that another summer will find us better prepared to take care of our sick.

It would be interesting to know just what is to be done toward giving this city a decent, efficient municipal government. Had as this government certainly was under the monarchy, it is now immeasurably worse. It has become almost impossible to transact any business there because of the confusion, ignorance and venality which fill its departments. The new men who now fill its offices have neither experience nor good will; they simply serve as obstructions to the performance of even the simplest routine work. In the licence department the work is from four to six weeks behind, and yet the offices close promptly at 2 p. m., and the men employed there dawdle away their four hours of nominal labor smoking and gossiping. There is hardly a man in the whole place who does a good, honest hour's work during the whole day. They can neither give information correctly, nor do they even take the trouble to confess their ignorance politely. And not only this, they have assumed dictatorial powers and are increasing taxes and imposing regulations which have no other source of authority than the arbitrary will of a body of men placed there by the provisional government. Although the national government is now governed by a constitutional president, this city is still governed by a dictatorial *intendente*. Although this body has no legal status under the constitution, it is enforcing new taxes and increasing old ones in a manner which a spirited people would not submit to for one single moment. We do not know how widely their impositions have been carried, for the residents of this city are accustomed to submit and say nothing, but we do know that our own licence tax has been quadrupled, that an inspection service has been added to the department, and that it took nearly two months with an incredible waste of time in dancing attendance, to secure the desired paper. If this is the improved kind of government the republic proposes to supply, then we have very little to thank the revolution for. No man objects to paying his share of all necessary public expenditures, but there is certainly very little satisfaction in paying salaries to parasites and idlers for attending to the people's public business and then submitting to the delays and incivilities which are the rule in the municipal departments of this city.

Among the many questions which must claim the first attention of Congress is that of public instruction. The constitution has left the question in a very uncertain position. A cabinet position was created by the provisional government for a minister of public instruction, but as the primary control of public schools throughout the country belongs to the states, and to the general government only in regard to schools of the higher grade, there appears to be very little for such a department to do. It has control, however, of

public instruction in this capital, and of the higher grade schools, colleges and institutes throughout the whole country, and may through these instrumentalities do much to improve the school systems left to the control of the states. The alarming high percentage of illiteracy in Brazil, ranging from 80 to 90 per cent. in the various states, renders the question one of vital and urgent importance. A republic can not be created from such a mass of ignorance, and every effort in that direction can only be attended by disorder, class tyranny and failure. It is urgently necessary therefore that immediate steps should be taken to improve the educational facilities and methods of the country so that this large proportion of illiteracy may be reduced. In the first place the jurisdiction of the new ministry should be clearly defined, so that the state governments may understand exactly what is required of them in the matter of creating and maintaining schools. There is so much work to do and so great an expenditure will be required that no time and money should be wasted in duplicate undertakings. For instance, if the general government undertakes to create and maintain normal schools, then the states should not enter into competition with them; and if, on the contrary, the states consider such schools as belonging to their control, then the general government should let them alone. And in the second place, but no less important, the fullest powers and opportunities should be created by Congress for the founding and administration of private institutions of learning. A considerable amount of money has been given to hospitals and asylums in this country, and we have no doubt but that an equally large sum would be given to schools and colleges if the needed incentives were given. To provide for this a legal status must be given to every corporate body controlling such an institution, which must be empowered to administer the estate of the institution, to transfer the administration to a legally chosen successor, to employ and dismiss teachers, to enact by-laws for the government of students, and to grant the diplomas conferred by such institutions elsewhere. And all this should be permitted without the slightest interference from the state. Official examinations should not be imposed, nor should the slightest discrimination ever be shown between the graduates of such an institution and one maintained at public expense. The natural results of such a policy will be to stimulate requests to educational institutions, and to largely increase their number and efficiency throughout the country.

The question of normal schools has already been discussed in these columns, but it is one of such vital importance that it can not be discussed too often nor too minutely. As a natural consequence of the scarcity of good schools, and of the overwhelming prevalence of illiteracy, there must be very few capable teachers, and very meagre facilities for professional study. Good schools are impossible without good and well-trained teachers, and such teachers are very rarely found where special facilities do not exist for training them. A certain degree of education may of course be provided for without the assistance of normal schools, but if the best results in the shortest period of time are required, then the teachers themselves must be properly trained by competent instructors before entering upon their work. We have already called attention to the wise policy adopted by President Sarmento twenty years ago for the creation of normal schools in Argentina, and the success of those schools is to-day the noblest monument that he, or any other ruler,

could desire. There has not yet been time enough for them to exercise a controlling influence in Argentine life, for the instruction they give has flowed out among the people rather than among the ruling classes. These schools have already educated thousands of Argentine women who would otherwise have received only the scantiest instruction in the rudiments of an education. And they have educated hundreds, if not thousands, of ambitious young men, who have gone out into the provinces as teachers, or as business men, and whose influence must some day be felt for the regeneration of that country. In view of the fact that the direction of these schools has been almost wholly in the hands of experienced teachers procured in the United States, who have been authorized to employ their own ideas and methods, Brazil might just as easily secure the same results through the same medium. It will be better to create the schools here and send abroad for the teachers, than to send Brazilians elsewhere to study methods, or to await the slow and uncertain development of a national system through an unskillful copying of any foreign system. A well-equipped normal school in the hands of experienced foreign instructors, would be ready at once to train teachers for the primary schools, and would at the same time afford an invaluable opportunity for the education of children by means of the model schools attached. And not only would the country benefit in this way, but also in the improvement in other schools through the higher standards created by such models. More schools and better schools Brazil must have, and in our opinion these can be obtained only through the creation of at least ten fully-equipped normal schools on modern principles. If Congress will provide for these at once, leaving them free to organize their own courses of study and methods of government, and then authorize the employment of at least twenty experienced normal teachers, it will do more for the future development of public instruction in Brazil than can be done in any other way. Let us hope that not only will this be carried out on a liberal scale, but also that it will be enacted without a moment's unnecessary delay.

The report that the government has entered into contracts for the construction of three cruisers in Europe, raises two questions which the Brazilian people ought to take into serious consideration. The first of these is the manifest usurpation of power on the part of the present administration, which this act implies; the second is the policy of expending more money in the increase of the army or navy when the revenues of the country are so much needed in other directions. On the first point, we do not know that the slightest authority exists for the celebration of such contracts. Brazil is now, nominally, under a constitutional government, and the constitution does not authorize the exercise of any such power as this on the part of the executive. The voting of supplies, and the consequent authorization of such contracts, is vested in Congress, and without such a vote the executive has no power to act. If it is true that such contracts have been made, President Deodoro is guilty of an usurpation of power no less flagrant than those which precipitated revolution in Chili. In that case it should be the duty of Congress to demand an explanation at once, and to settle once for all the limitations which the constitution fixes for the exercise of executive power. On the second point, the question is one of sound policy and common sense. No one will dispute the premises that very little use is made of the Brazilian navy, that the credit of the country is not very good at

the present moment, that the revenues are insufficient to meet expenses and maturing obligations, and that no danger threatens the country from without. If the government desires to re-establish the credit of the nation and to secure an equilibrium in the budget, then economies must be enforced in every department, and every unnecessary expense must be cut off. As the country is not threatened with war, and the Argentines are too weak and impoverished to threaten trouble for many years to come, there is absolutely no necessity whatever for any new military and naval expenditures. The naval vessels already possessed by the nation rarely ever leave their anchorages in this port, and the officers render no useful service to the country. On the contrary, the military element is a constant source of disorder and political discord. As the chief element of strength of every nation is to be found in its wealth and sound credit, the Brazilian people should devote every energy in that direction, in the development of commerce and industry, in the reduction of their public debts, and in the recovery of their good credit abroad. New naval vessels can serve no other purpose than that of useless display, and the money can be used to much better purpose in other directions.

The situation in Argentina has now reached a point where complete bankruptcy seems to be almost unavoidable. During the past week the price of sovereigns went above \$22, a panic occurred and a "run" was made on the foreign banks, and five of these had to close their doors. Happily the suspension of at least three of these was only temporary, but the incident shows on how unstable a foundation the credit of the country now stands. To remedy these difficulties, all the politicians had to suggest was a general suspension of payments (*moratorium*) for six months and a suspension of interest on the foreign debt. According to the telegram the *commercio* recommended the last named step, but we can hardly credit the statement. As a rule the leading merchants in all countries are not in favor of repudiation; they know how to appreciate the value of good credit, and they would therefore be the very last to recommend a measure which could have no other result than the complete ruin of a country's credit in the financial centres of the world. In our opinion, the Argentines have at last reached a point where one of two courses must be chosen—either complete national bankruptcy and disgrace, or the immediate overthrow of the corrupt rings which have been misgoverning and robbing the country, and the confiscation of their ill-gotten wealth for the benefit of the public treasury. To do this, the honest men of the country must come to the front, whatever may be the cost and risk, and must divest themselves of all false sentiment in regard to the prosecution of the men who have brought so rich and promising a country to such sore straits. There is now no compromise possible. The corrupt elements have had their opportunities to evade the consequences of their extravagance and dishonesty and to save the situation by compromise and further credit operations, but have signally failed. The whole world knows what they have done and how they have done it, and it is idle to suppose that they can secure any further assistance. The Rocas and Celmans have had their day, and even the Pellegrinis no longer command confidence. If the Argentine people desire to rehabilitate themselves, they must now resort to heroic measures and turn the whole corrupt horde out of office. Rigid economy and strict honesty may yet save Argentina from ruin, but nothing else will!

From the *Chilian Times*, April 29th.

CHILIAN DICTATORSHIP.

The Senate met on Friday and after some formal business had been disposed of Don Carlos Bombal was elected vice-secretary. Senator Iluzien then obtained the floor, and, in a speech intended to be an exposition of the causes that have brought about the revolution, introduced a bill of indemnity, of which the following is a translation: "Honorable Chamber: The joint-committee of Senators and Deputies appointed to draft a bill to reform the constitution, in initiating its labors, has believed it to be its duty previously to present to Congress the bill I have the honor to lay on the table. One honorable Senator and one honorable Deputy has been appointed to state verbally in each house the antecedents of the bill. Taking into consideration the extraordinary circumstances created in the republic by the revolutionary movement which broke out on January 7th last, and considering that it has been the bounden duty of the President of the republic to preserve order and to cause the constitution to be observed, in conformity with the 72nd article of this charter, the following bill is agreed to:

"Art. 1.—All the acts executed by the government since the before-mentioned date until the present time, in so much as they may have been contrary, in a normal situation of the republic, to the constitution and laws, are hereby legalized."

"Art. 2.—Pending the complete pacification of the country, the President of the republic may arrest and transport persons from one part of the territory to another, determining their place of residence, or changing it if it should be necessary; augment the sea and land forces in the number that circumstances may require; expend the public revenue without being limited by estimates; to procure money by pledging the credit of the state, rendering account to congress; declare the territory of the republic in a state of siege in the parts that may be considered necessary; to appoint and dismiss public employes without restrictions, and suspend or limit the right of meeting and the liberty of the press."

The bill passed a first reading and the minister of the interior thanked the Senate in the name of the President of the republic, and on behalf of himself and colleagues, for the promptitude with which the bill had been passed on the first reading. The second reading was then proceeded with, and the first article was amended to read "from January 1st" in lieu of "January 7th," and to the second article there was added the following section: "The President of the republic shall render opportunity in the customary form, an account of the expenditure caused by the war." A third article was passed to the effect that the bill shall become law from the date of its publication in the *Diario Oficial*.

THE ARGENTINE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Argentine school system is embedded in the national constitution, which provides that Congress shall have power to decree plans for general and university education, and requires that the constitution of each province shall provide for primary education. In harmony with this organic law the several provinces have made some provision for common or primary schools. Congress has found some legislation necessary, and also makes some appropriations where the provincial fund is insufficient for the primary schools. Some municipalities are charged with the maintenance and supervision of primary schools. The grade of these public schools depends upon their locality, those in which the most branches are taught and which are supplied with the most efficient teachers being in the most advanced provinces, and generally in the cities. The presence of normal schools and colleges in the provincial capitals stimulates the interest of the citizens in their common schools. The number of pupils in attendance throughout the republic in 1864 has been placed at 39,000; the number reported for 1888 was 175,239.

The number of these public schools, called fiscal where supported by public funds, increased from 1515 in 1884 to 2263 in 1888. Of the latter, 34 were schools of application, in which the pupils must pass in the common branches, and, in addition, study French, geometry, civil government, and some of the natural sciences; and the girls are also taught sewing, embroidery, and domestic economy. 12,915 pupils were in these schools in 1888. Under the general classification of public schools in 1884, there were reported the 1515 fiscal schools, 41 connected with charitable institutions, 32 maintained by religious orders, and 364 private schools—in all 2094—with an attendance of 104,139 in the fiscal schools, and 41,521 in the others—total number, 145,660. Of these, 70,187 were males, and 68,473 females. The increase of attendance in the fiscal schools from 1884 to 1888 was 71,100. There are private schools more or less closely connected with the Protestant churches, and the Methodist mission maintains a school at a mission station. The school age for the fiscal

schools is from six to fourteen, inclusive, basing an estimate on the enumeration of 1884, the present school population approximates 600,000, and the attendance less than 40 per cent. of this population.

In 1871, after Dr. Sarmiento's return from the United States, he secured the establishment of a system of normal schools, the declared purpose of which is to give practical instruction in teaching. The first normal school was opened at Paraná, the capital of Entre Rios, in 1871. There are now two—one for boys and one for girls—in each of the thirteen provincial capitals, except Corioba, which has three; and in addition to these there are five in Buenos Aires, the national capital—in all thirty-four. Dr. Sarmiento was also instrumental in introducing into these schools teachers from the United States. At the present time about forty American ladies are employed in them, receiving a liberal compensation, and commanding high respect. The schools of application are so few that much of the work prescribed for them is really done in the normal schools. This course must be studied before passing to the normal department, in which there are three years' training with specific reference to teaching—professional training. Those who receive public aid must teach three years.

The normal schools, in support and administration, are national institutions, but they are entirely distinct from the national colleges. Of these there are fifteen, one in each of the provinces, in some instances at the capital, and one at Buenos Aires. As the name implies, these also belong to and are maintained by the general government. Such students as desire it may be accommodated with rooms and board in the college buildings. These buildings are five structures, in harmony with the public pile in the educational enterprises of the state. In the provision for classes the fifteen buildings will accommodate about twelve thousand scholars. There is a six years' course of study, embracing history, geography, elementary and higher mathematics, chemistry, physics, natural history, political economy, ancient and modern languages, literature, music, drawing, book-keeping, etc. The aggregate attendance is about two thousand, and one-fifth of these attend in Buenos Aires. Only a few, comparatively, have completed the course of study; the large proportion study two or three years, and then engage in other pursuits.—*Archibald Warden in Harper's Magazine for May.*

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

SECRETARY'S ELEVEN vs. CAPTAIN'S ELEVEN

The above match was played on Sunday, May 31st, and resulted in a win for the former by 15 runs. Messrs. Barber and Caley playing well for their 48 and 23, respectively.

Subjoined is the score:

"SECRETARY'S ELEVEN."		"CAPTAIN'S ELEVEN."	
Fast Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. W. Young, b. Elworthy	3	ct. Lloyd, b. Fussell	17
A. C. R. Skye, hit wicket	1	ct. Ashby, b. Fussell	12
A. Ashby	2	b. Fussell	12
P. S. Barber, b. Ashby	48	ct. Ashby, b. Fussell	12
F. H. Glegg, b. Elworthy	1	ct. Ashby, b. Fussell	12
H. Wyard, b. Ashby	5	b. Elworthy	0
H. P. Caley, b. Fussell	23	b. Elworthy	0
F. J. Colbourne, ct. Ashby	0	b. Fussell	0
W. T. Orley, b. Ashby	6	b. Elworthy	0
A. C. Skye, b. Ashby	2	b. Elworthy	0
R. A. Sandilich, Elworthy	3	not out	0
J. O'Doherty, not out	0	b. Fussell	0
Byes	3		
No Balls	1		
Total	97	Total	54

"CAPTAIN'S ELEVEN."	
A. G. Tweedie, b. Orley	38
J. W. Elworthy, b. Orley	5
E. M. Sanderson, b. Barber	6
H. Fussell, b. Barber	6
A. E. Dewar, b. Barber	1
J. Ashby, b. Barber	1
C. Lloyd, b. Orley	2
A. Sell, ct. Young, b. Orley	10
H. Bora, not out	3
H. Borton, ct. Young, b. Orley	8
P. Barclay, not out	4
Byes	5
Leg Byes	1
Total	82

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says that the Chilean revolutionists will deliver up the *Itata* and her cargo to the American authorities.

—Bolivia is certainly a model state. According to a Buenos Aires telegram, President Arce recently caught a student in the street who neglected to salute him, whereupon the university protested. The next telegram will probably advise us of the shooting of every professor and student in the institution. The dignity of the President must be protected, no matter what it costs!

—The great hydropathic hotel built by the National company in Montevideo, but which was never completed and opened, is to be sold at judicial auction this month. We believe the furniture was in the Montevideo custom-house not long ago, under an embargo.

—President Pellegrini is reported to have recently made the following statement to a representative of the *Micinal*: "I declare for the thousandth time, and I am tired of repeating it, that the executive power will not decree either *caro foroso* in any new issue of notes. With the care and zeal which duty imposes upon me, I have studied and am studying these vital questions, seeking the best solution, with no other interest than that of the country, but I require the assistance of sound opinion, not carried away by hallucinations, in order to attain the results which the whole country desires."

—The municipal bakery has been suppressed by the Intendente, in view of a petition addressed to him by the leading bakers of the city, in which they undertake to study the interests of the public as well as their own and to supply good bread by weight at reasonable prices. Dr. Carnaso has doubtless been guided by a sense of justice in listening to this petition and in acting upon it and he is none the less deserving of public thanks for the intelligent zeal he has displayed in securing the desirable results to which we refer.—*Argentine News* [Rosario].

DEBT COLLECTIONS IN PARÁ.

The official documents on which our comments of May 19th were based, are as follows, the plaintiffs thinking it advisable to give them the widest possible publicity.

PARÁ, 17 de Janeiro de 1891.

Amigo e Sr. Rudolph Zietz.

Presente.

Tenho sido encarregado por V. S., com procurador dos Srs. Bieher & Co. de Londres, da defesa das duas causas abaixo mencionadas, e de sejam V. S. das suas sentenças emitidas uma notificação minuciosa do andamento das duas causas, venha por meio desta carta expor-lhe o seguinte: Sabe-se a causa da liquidação forçada com a Companhia União Commercial, ha o seguinte: Esta companhia ou sociedade anônima foi fundada em Janeiro de 1884 com o capital de *seis mil contos de reis*, tendo por fim o commercio de compra e venda no mercado, de generos do país, e a exportação por conta de terceiros ou propria, quando não tiver oneros de conta alheia.

As chamadas foram feitas até 35 % do capital. D'estes 35 % parte não foi paga ainda, ficando por tanto a parte dos 35 % a arrecadar, e mais ainda 65 % do capital, 1,300 contos de reis, respondavel pelas dividas da sociedade.

As dividas podem no total sommar em 4 a 5 mil libras, incluindo o credito de £ 2,700 dos Srs. Bieher & Co.

Em Fevereiro de 1889 fui encarregado de promover a questão da liquidação forçada. Depois de ter procurado debalde, conseguir este negocio sem resultado, requeri a liquidação forçada da sociedade perante o Juiz do Commercio, e este depois de ter procedido ás diligencias legais, decretou por sentença a liquidação forçada, e semo as partes inteiramente de acordo, não foi interposto recurso algum, e passou em julgado, como consta do documento n. 2.

Decorrido bastante tempo e feita a arrecadação dos livros e mais papeis da sociedade, acontecendo-lhes-se mudanças de Juizes, o que necessitou a demora da conclusão da causa, dando-se tambem neste tempo a morte do escrivo Bandeira que era do feito, o processo ficou paralisado devido a estes acontecimentos imprevistos.

Removidos os obstáculos expostos, foim os autos preparados e subiu a conclusão do Juiz do Commercio, para conforme manda a lei, o Juiz nomear os syndicos, para promoverem a liquidação final da massa; porém o Juiz em lugar de fazer a nomeação dos syndicos, como era de esperar, tevego ex-officio o despacho ou sentença que decretou a liquidação forçada da companhia, que tinha passado em julgado, e ordenou que se proseguisse na liquidação amigavel; como do documento n. 2.

No despacho que mandou sustar o andamento da causa, encontra-se um considerando que não tem precedencia e não é regular ou legal, no qual diz o Juiz, que tendo os Srs. Bieher & Co. recebido durante o tempo da liquidação amigavel pagamentos por conta, haviam assim reconhecido a legalidade da dita liquidação.

Esta razão não é de valor; porque tendo cessado esses pagamentos por conta inteiramente e por muito tempo, os credores Bieher & Co., sentindo-se prejudicados com semelhante demora, requererão a liquidação judicial e forçada como lhes permitia a lei, para serem pagos, visto que se assim não fizessem ficariam talvez na contingencia de nunca mais serem embolsados. Entendo que o despacho ou sentença que mandou sustar o andamento da causa não é juridico, e pelo contrario foi proferido contra lei expressa e os principios da

sciencia do direito; entretanto para garantir o direito dos Srs. Bieher & Co., não me conformei com a sentença do Juiz do Commercio, e requeri appellação para o Tribunal da Relação, a qual foi decidida e os autos subtraídos para o dito Tribunal, onde vão ter andamento.

A causa contra Frederico Pond: Elle reconheceu ser devedor aos Srs. Bieher & Co., da quantia de £5,000 por conta da qual pagou £600, a que toda está privação com as cartas e-scriptas pelo proprio Fred. Pond e recibos passados por conta e minutos d'estes fornecidos por elle.

No Maio de 1889, houve conta d'esta questão. Em Junho chamei Pond a conciliação perante o Juiz de Paz, onde não appareceu, e em seguida intentei acção perante o Juiz do Commercio. O advogado de Pond, allegou que a causa não era commercial e sim civil, e sendo decidido que a causa era civil, a despeito de estar privação de documentos que a dívida era proveniente de transações commerciaes, e que os credores eram commerciantes; fiz remetter os autos para o Juiz da Cível em obediência á decisão dos tribunais e ahí correu a causa sem termos (*Documento n.º 2*). Conclusos os autos o Juiz da Cível proferiu sentença absolvendo Pond, (*Documento n.º 3*) sobre fundamento de que sendo o pedido excedente a quantia de lei (um conto e duzentos mil réis) fundado na Ordenação Livro 3.º Título 59, do anno de 1793 que semelhante divida só podia ser provada por escriptura publica.

Entretanto o réu não negou a dívida, pois serviu-se de subterfúgios deixando visivelmente ver a confusão da verdade.

Da sentença appellei para o Tribunal da Relação onde vou dar andamento á questão.

Seu intento de offender aos Juizes, vejo n'estes dois casos uma prova da maneira frívola porque é administrada a justiça entre nós. As leis são boas, porém a sua execução é sofisticada, para serem applicadas conforme a posição das partes contendoras. E' este o resumo do estado dos negocios de que estou encarregado, e póde V. S. fazer uso d'esta minha carta como lhe convier.

Sou com estima
{ Estam. } De Vm. Am.º, Cr.º, e Obr.º.
{ phia. } ANT.º R. DE S.ª UCHOA.
Reconheço a assignatura supra digto, retro.
Pará, 21 de Janeiro de 1891.
Em testemunho de verdade.

O tabelião JAYME AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul in Pará hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Sr. Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama, Notary Public, and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I here to set my hand and affix my seal of office at Pará this twenty-second day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST,
{ and Seal } Acting Consul.

DOCUMENTO I.

Cópia tirada do Journal *A Provincia do Pará* (No 3,566), com data de 2 de Abril de 1889

EDITAES.

LIQUIDAÇÃO FORÇADA DA COMPANHIA UNÃO.

O doutor José de Araújo Rosa Danin, official da imperial ordem da Rosa, juiz de direito do commercio da comarca da capital de Belém do Pará, por S. M. a quem Deus guarde, etc.

Faço saber aos que o presente edital virem, que por parte de Bieher & Companhia, representados por seu advogado, me foi apresentada a petição de theor seguinte: Illustíssimo senhor doutor juiz de direito do commercio.—Dizem Bieher & Companhia, negociantes estabelecidos em Loulhes, que são credores da companhia ou sociedade anonyma, estabelecida n'esta cidade sob a denominação de Companhia União Commercial, da importância de £2,673.17.2 como mostram pela conta corrente junta, e cartas da directoria da Companhia que receberam este credito, e do encargo da liquidação amigavel capitão Joaquim Rodrigues Roxo, e não tendo os supplicantes julgado receber esta importância, e tendo a dita companhia cessado os seus pagamentos, não só para com os supplicantes, como para com outros credores, queiram os supplicantes justificar perante V. S., de conformidade com a lei das sociedades anonymas, o allegado n'esta petição affirm de que puzero quanto basta, se dignar V. S. decretar por sentença a liquidação forçada ou judicial da dita companhia. Os supplicantes offerecem como testemunhas, os negociantes Ernest Schramm, William Braubee e Alferio Augusto da Costa, e requereu a. v. s., se queira mandar, que distribuída esta, sejam citados os directores da dita companhia José Ayres Watrin, Barão de Gondoriz e Joaquim Rodrigues Roxo, para assistirem á justificação, ou lá, lugar e hora que V. S. for servido designar como pena de revelia; pelo que espero receber mercê. Com 7 documentos e uma procuração. Pará, 18 de Março de 1889. Por procuração junta Antonio Raulino de Souza Uchoa. Estava uma estampilha de duzentos réis devidamente inutilizada. Na mesma petição de a

seguinte despacho: Distribuída autuada, como requer, designando o escrivão dia e hora. Belém, 18 de Março de 1889.—R. Danin. E sendo distribuída ao escrivão que este subscrive, foi procedida a justificação, sendo-me depois os autos conclusos, n'elles proferi a sentença do theor seguinte: Proferi á justificação a vista dos documentos de fls. 3 a 15, e depósitos de fls. 28 v. a 39, e visto estar provada a hypothese 2.ª do artigo 97 do decreto n.º 8821 de 30 de Dezembro de 1882, hei por declarada a liquidação forçada da sociedade anonyma — Companhia União Commercial — de conformidade com o n.º 2 do artigo 98 do decreto citado. Publique-se esta sentença como determino no artigo 101 do mesmo decreto. Custas pela justificação. Belém, 30 de Março de 1889.—José de Araújo Rosa Danin. E portanto hei por declarada a liquidação forçada da sociedade anonyma — Companhia União Commercial. E para que chegue ao conhecimento de todos, mando fazer tees de igual theor, que serão afixados, um em uma das portas da sala das audiencias, na praça do commercio, outra na junta commercial e publicado pela imprensa. Dada e passado em Belém do Pará, 10 de Abril de 1889. Eu Raymundo Bandeira escrivão do subscrivei.—(Assignado) José de Araújo Rosa Danin.—Está conforme. O escrivão Raymundo Bandeira.

Declaro que esta é uma copia exacta do rital da liquidação forçada da Companhia União.

{ Estam. } Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.
{ phia. } ANT.º R. DE S.ª UCHOA.
Reconheço a assignatura do Dr. Antonio Raulino de Souza Uchoa. Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.

Em testemunho de verdade.

O tabelião

JAYME AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul in Pará hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama, Notary Public and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office at Pará this thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST,
{ and Seal } H. B. M. Acting Consul.

DOCUMENTO II.

Tendo o Dr. Juiz do Commercio (Rosa Danin) declarado a liquidação forçada da Companhia União Commercial, a requerimento dos credores Bieher & Co., e tendo a sentença passada em julgado sem opposição dos liquidantes que não interporão recurso algum no prazo legal, e tendo os requerentes Bieher & Co., pedido a continuação dos termos da liquidação, mandou o Juiz que os fossem conclusos os autos e n'elles proferi a sentença seguinte, muitos mezes depois revogando a sentença da liquidação forçada (ex-officio) porque nada requereram os liquidantes no sentido da dita sentença que é a seguinte.

SENTENÇA:

Vistos estes autos, &c. Considerando que as sociedades anonymas podem ser dissolvidas amigavelmente, art. 77 do Decreto n.º 8821 de 30 de Dezembro de 1882, por deliberação d'Assembliá GERAL; Considerando que pela acta de fl. 33 a 34 se vê que foi por deliberação da Assembliá GERAL que a sociedade União Commercial se hiquito amigavelmente, tendo sido por ella em virtude do art. 86 do citado Decreto, nomeado liquidante o capitão Joaquim Rodrigues Roxo, que procedeu de conformidade com os numeros 1 e 2 do art. 88 como consta dos livros apresentados em juizo; Considerando que os credores Bieher & Co., que hoje requerem a liquidação forçada se conformaram com a liquidação amigavel, decretada pela Assembliá GERAL.

Considerando que desde o anno de 1885 em que teve lugar a deliberação da Assembliá continuaram os requerentes a receber da liquidante municipal pela dita Assembliá quantias por conta do seu credito (documentos de fl. 3) reconhecendo assim a legalidade da nomeação do mesmo com o qual sempre se correspondia; documento de fl. 14 e 15.

Considerando por tanto em tudo isto, e mais que dos autos consta, julgo improcedente o requerimento dos credores Bieher & Co., e mando que se entreguem os livros e mais papéis que existem em Juizo ao liquidante nomeado pela Assembliá GERAL Capitão Joaquim Rodrigues Roxo, ficando salvos os requerentes o seu direito contra o liquidante.

Custas pelos requerentes.

Pará, 7 de Abril de 1890.

(Assignado) José de Araújo Rosa Danin.

Declaro que esta é uma copia fiel por mim tirada da sentença do Juiz do Commercio constante dos autos.

{ Estam. } Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.
{ phia. } ANT.º R. DE S.ª UCHOA.
Reconheço a assignatura supra.

Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.

Em testemunho de verdade.

O tabelião,

JOAQUIM AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul in Pará hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama, Notary Public and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office at Pará this thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST,
{ and Seal } H. B. M. Acting Consul.

DOCUMENTO III

Cópia do Depoimento do Réu

Aos tres dias do mez de Junho de mil oitocentos e noventa, n'esta cidade do Pará, na sala das audiencias do Juiz da Cível, Dr. José de Araújo Rosa Danin, compareceu o réu, seu cunhado, presente o réu Frederico Pond, que disse ter de idade quarenta annos, casado, empregado no commercio, brasileiro, residente á rua do Conselheiro João Alfredo e que é o proprio de que se trata n'esta causa, o juiz da Cível declarou o juramento dos Santos Evangelhos, em um livro dos mesmos, e lhe encareceu que sem dolo nem malicia depozesse sobre o libello de fl. tres. E recebido por elle o juramento assim prometteo cumprir; e sendo perguntado respondeu: ao 1.º artigo do libello, que não. Ao 2.º respondeu que pagou indevidamente a Rud. Zietz seiscentas libras sterlingas por conta de uma importancia supposta, que disse os autores Bieher & Co. serem credores d'elle réu. Que não pôde dizer se tem em seu poder um recibo igual á copia que se acha a fl. dezesseis destes autos. Ao 3.º respondeu, que não deve as quantias mil e quatrocentas libras sterlingas de que trata este artigo, e que não se lembra se escreveu as cartas de fl. 13 a fl. 19. Ao 4.º respondeu: que depois de ter lido as seiscentas libras de que falla acima, multadamente, não deu mais importancia alguma. Disse mais que a respeito d'esta divida nada tratou com Frank da Costa, que era procurador dos autores segundo estes dizem. Disse mais que elle responsante nunca teve transacções commerciaes com os autores, e nem nunca se constituiu devedor a estes autores Bieher & Co. E nada mais disse nem lhe perguntado dandose por findo este depoimento que sendo lido e actado conforme assignou com o Juiz e parte.

En Benjamin Ferreira Valle, escrivão que escreveu.

Declaro que esta é uma copia fiel por mim tirada dos autos d'acção entre partes Bieher & Co. e Fred. Pond.

{ Estam. } Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.
{ phia. } ANT.º R. DE S.ª UCHOA.

Reconheço a assignatura supra.

Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.

Em testemunho de verdade.

O tabelião,

JAYME AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul in Pará hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama, Notary Public, and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office at Pará this thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST,
{ and Seal } H. B. M. Acting Consul.

DOCUMENTO IV

Cópia da sentença proferida na causa de Bieher & Co. com Frederico Pond.

Vistos estes autos de acção ordinaria civil em que são autores Bieher & Co., negociantes estabelecidos em Loulhes e réu Frederico Pond, tendo sido julgada em ultima instancia a excepção de incompetência do Juiz Commercial para n'elle se propoz a presente acção, vieram os autores com o libello de fl. 4 allegando que das transacções commerciaes que teve com o réu resultou ficar este a dever-lhes a quantia de 5,000 libras sterlingas e que por conta do seu debito deu 600 libras ficando devendo 4,400 libras sterlingas, como consta dos autos, nada mais tendo lido por conta pelo que pedem a continuação do réo nessa importância, juros da mora e custas, protestando pela depoição do mesmo réu. Veuo este com a contradição de fl. 62, allegando que a divida é superior á taxa da lei e como tal só pôde ser provada por escriptura publica; que os autores não juntão esta escriptura e por este motivo deve ser absolvido e condemnados os autores nas custas.

Repetindo os autores por negação a fl. 62 v. correu a causa sem termos até final.

O que lido visto e examinado.

Considerando que decidido como foi pelo acórdão de fl. 58 que esta acção não é commercial deve ella ser julgada pela legislação civil;

Considerando que sendo o pedido dos autores de 4,400 libras sterlingas é superior á taxa da Ordenação, Livro terceiro, titulo 59 e Alvará de 30 de Outubro de 1793;

Considerando que a citada ordenação exige que a prova de tal pedida seja feita exclusivamente por escriptura publica e essa disposição comprehendendo

todos os tratos, composição, compras, promessas, etc.

Considerando que o réu em seu depoimento nega a divida, e além de não lhe terem sido apresentadas, quando lido, as cartas originaes de fl. 71 e 78, não está elle comprehendido na excepção estabelecida pelo parágrafo 15 da citada ordenação.

Considerando portanto que os autores não apresentaram prova juridica de seu pedido, julgo os mesmos autores, careceles de acção intentada e os condemno nas custas.

Belém, 22 de Outubro de 1890.

(Assignado) José de Araújo Rosa Danin.

Declaro que esta copia foi tirada por mim dos autos.

{ Estam. } Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.
{ phia. } ANT.º R. DE S.ª UCHOA.

Reconheço a assignatura supra.

Pará, 13 de Janeiro de 1891.

Em testemunho de verdade.

O tabelião,

JAYME AUGUSTO OLIVEIRA DA GAMA.

I, Septimus Brocklehurst Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul in Pará hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Jayme Augusto Oliveira da Gama, Notary Public and as such is entitled to full faith and credence in testimony whereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal of office at Pará this thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

{ Stamp } SEPTIMUS BROCKLEHURST,
{ and Seal } H. B. M. Acting Consul.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the city of Pelotas there is a woman 103 years old.

—Work on the Quixadá reservoir has been suspended because of want of cement.

—The president of Paraná was inaugurated on the 31st inst.

—In Santos the police is investigating an alleged forgery to the amount of 12,000\$.

—Within three or four months 50,000 immigrants are expected to arrive in S. Paulo.

—In the Pernambuco legislature the 2nd discussion of the constitution began on the 2nd inst.

—In Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, there died on the 28th ult. a woman said to be 117 years old.

—There were 17 votes in favor of a single legislative chamber in the legislature of Minas Geraes.

—It is thought that the state constitution of Minas Geraes will be a loped before the 20th of this month.

—In the parish of S. Sebastião, municipal district of Campos, there were three murders on the 31st ult.

—The Paraná legislature has adopted Gen. Aguiar Lima as a citizen of the state. An "honorary citizen" of a state is good!

—The election in Bahia on the 5th exchited little interest. There is said to be no doubt of the election of Dr. Galvão Queiroz.

—The governor of Pará gave a breakfast on the 31st inst. to Lieut. Sawyer, U. S. commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition.

—In the Espirito Santo legislature the contestants were debated from discussing the elections, and the government candidates were all seated.

—The legislature of Minas Geraes has adopted a constitutional provision requiring a competitive examination for the appointment of judges.

—Dr. Mesquita Barros, son-in-law of Visconde de Ouro Preto, was robbed of a valuable gold watch at Juiz de Fora on the 1st inst.

—The *Montevideo*, of S. Paulo, says that it is probable that Dr. Américo Braziliense will not take charge of the portfolio of finance.

—A Ceará telegram of the 2nd inst. says that there have been many deaths from yellow fever at Cauca, Paraíba, a little town on the extension of the Batoué railway.

—The rainfall in the capital of Ceará from January to May inclusive was 685 millimeters, or 673 millimeters less than in the corresponding period of 1890.

—The *Inter-lente* of the 27th ult. says that it was reported in Brazil, where that paper is published, that a detachment of sixty soldiers had been sent from Juazeiro to arrest Gen. Astorgio.

—The elections in São Paulo on the 4th inst. all vacancies in the S. Paulo legislature in the national congress, excited very little interest. The government candidates appear to have encountered very little opposition.

—A majority of the S. Paulo congressional delegation (*representação*) gave a dinner to Admiral Wanderskalk at the Hotel de França, São Paulo, on the 4th inst. The principal speakers were very outspoken in their denunciations of the present national government.

—The long continued *seca* in the interior districts of Bahia has led to the organization of several small enterprises for the supply of potable water to various towns and villages of the interior. The prices charged are low and the enterprises are worthy of every encouragement.

—Among the members of the Rio de Janeiro legislature there is circulating a paper requesting Dr. Fonseca Hernes to withdraw his resignation of the seat of deputy in the federal congress. We had forgotten that he had resigned and had almost forgotten that he had ever been a deputy.

—The editor of the *Republica* of Curitiba has been challenged by a member of the Paraná legislature.

—On the 5th inst., the Ceará constitution was approved in 3rd discussion and sent to the engrossing committee.

—Gov. Portella has granted an exclusive privilege to Visconde da Cruz Alta for establishing a Casino in Petropolis.

—One workman was killed and several wounded in blasting rock on the 4th inst., at a quarry belonging to the Companhia Industrial in Santos.

—In the Rio Grande do Norte legislature the friends of the government are quarrelling over the election of governor and lieutenant-governor.

—A violent wind and hail storm in the vicinity of Jaboticubas, Minas Geraes, caused considerable damage to the crops and killed chickens, hogs and even a calf.

—A proposal has been submitted to the S. Paulo legislature for the construction of swimming tanks, hotel, restaurant, public garden, etc., in the neighborhood of the Ponte Grande in that city.

—The Espírito Santo constituent assembly was formally opened and organized on the 6th inst. Its first act was to elect a governor, the lucky man being the Barão de Monjardim.

—A Pará telegram of the 4th inst., says that the manager of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro in that city had been wounded with a revolver shot by the book-keeper of the Companhia Industrial.

—The Minas Geraes assembly has voted to refer the question of moving the capital to the next legislature, which is to select a special commission to study the proposed removal and report to the second legislature.

—Those who have been a little backward in coming forward to bid for the Ypanema iron works, will be allowed just one more chance. The opening of the tenders—if there are any—has been postponed to the 14th inst.

—There were 99 deaths from yellow fever in Santos during the month of May. It is stated that, notwithstanding the cool weather, the number of cases has increased. On the 5th inst., there were 138 patients in the hospital.

—At the election held in S. Paulo on the 4th inst., Drs. Jesuino Carlos and Rodolpho de Miranda were chosen deputies to the federal Congress. The only opposition candidate, Dr. Carmo Cintra, received very few votes.

—Among the rules adopted by the S. Paulo legislature are the following: Members will not receive pay for the days on which they are absent; no debate will be closed as long as there is any member who wishes to speak; the vote will be nominal whenever any member shall demand it.

—The people of Santa Catharina are complaining of the quarantine service at Desterro, which is described as vexatious and productive of excessive delays in the delivery of goods. The treatment at the *Isarelto* is said to be very bad. Scandalous thefts of goods in the quarantine station are also the subject of bitter complaint.

—On the 2nd inst., the Paraná legislature, following the example of those of Rio de Janeiro and Ceará, elected the governor of the state before adopting a constitution. The governor elected is Senator Generoso Marques dos Santos. It is a very singular idea of constitutional government, to say the least.

—Better late than never. Dr. Jesuino Marcondes, the last monarchist president of Paraná, has at last discovered what a good administrator he was, for the legislature of the state has just congratulated him on his administration. Perhaps, when congress meets, it will pass a vote of thanks to the Emperor. "Sebastianism" seems to be coming fashionable.

—On the 22nd ult., at a political meeting at the house of Visconde de Pelotas, Porto Alegre, it was resolved to issue a protest against the manner in which the election on the 5th was conducted in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. This document will recite at length the acts of fraud and violence that vitiated that election. This should have been done in all the states, as without some display of public spirit, there is little hope for any improvement in the political condition of the country.

—The vice-governor of Alagoas seems to be just a little tricky. He first adjourned the constituent assembly to June 10th against the wishes of a majority of the deputies, and now, when these same deputies are absent, he suddenly revokes his former decree and calls the assembly to meet on the 8th, giving only a day's notice. The vice-governor wants to be elected governor, and is not at all particular what means are employed to secure that result. It is even charged that soldiers have been stationed so as to prevent the entrance of any opposition deputies during the election.

—On the arrival of the steamer *Iberia* at Bahia on the 3rd inst., the Visconde de Ouro Preto had a very cordial reception. A small steamer decorated with flags and containing friends of the Visconde, among whom were the most prominent leaders of the former liberal party in Bahia, went out to meet him at the wharf. He then went to mass in a special tram-car, proceeding afterwards to the house of Councillor Carneiro da Rocha, where he remained a short time, and taking luncheon at that of Dr. Ferreira de Barros. As is natural under the circumstances, he displayed much reserve, declining to be interviewed. It is stated, however, that in conversation he expressed his intention of devoting himself to the practice of law in order to pay his debts, for, although he was at one time supposed to be worth several hundred contos, he is now said to be poor. Maintaining his monarchist convictions, he says that he does not come to conspire or to oppose in any way the present form of government. When the restoration of the monarchy is demanded by a majority of the people, it will be accomplished by means of a natural and peaceful evolution.

—The governor of Espírito Santo has granted to Dr. João Telqueira Maia and others an exclusive privilege for establishing in Victoria an academy to be called Instituto Polytechnico do Estado do Espírito Santo. This academy is to have an annual subsidy of 50,000\$ (about one-eighth of the present revenue of the state) for 25 years. To its graduates he guarantees places as public school teachers or in the bureaus of public works, colonization and public lands. They are also to have preference for employment in all companies receiving state aid. If the governor supposes that the people of Espírito Santo are going to tolerate this, he must think that they are *grandissimos* beings.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The laborers on the Baturité railway, Ceará, struck for higher wages on the 2nd inst.

—The station of Janco, 169 kilometres from Fortaleza, on the Baturité railway, was opened on the 31st ult.

—The *Correio de Campinas* is informed that the Paulista company has finally succeeded in effecting the purchase of the English railway from Santos to Jundiahy.

—It is stated that if the government decides to sell or lease its railways, it will call for tenders which will be received not only here but also in Europe and the United States.

—On the 4th inst., in a derailment of a train near Itajubá, on the Baturité railway, 11 employees of the road were injured, six of them severely, and the tender and five cars were badly damaged.

—It is announced that the Jarifim Botânico company is making arrangements to use electric motors of the Thompson-Houston system on its lines, the first experiments to be made on the new Praia do Flamengo line.

—The *Journal de Minas* of the 22nd ult., notices the departure of a party of engineers to survey a line to connect Bello Horizonte with the railway system of the state. Bello Horizonte is the proposed site of the new capital of Minas Geraes.

—On the 2nd inst., there was a collision of trains at the station of Sapopemba on the Central railway. One of the engine-drivers was severely wounded and several other persons were injured. One of the two engines, called General Dondorzo, was severely damaged. The damage to the other, called D. Pedro II, was very slight. Evidently the jolting stock on the Central railway is "Sebastianist."

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 2nd inst., says that the government has received at least four proposals for the lease of the Central railway. One of these proposals, it says, offers to advance 60,000,000\$, to extend the road to Pirapora, thus connecting it with 1,500 leagues (6,000 miles) of navigable water way, and to widen the gauge between Cachoeira and S. Paulo, so as to make the gauge uniform between the latter city and Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Journal* of the 7th is informed that a 30 years concession has been granted to the Banca da Republica and Dr. Caminha for a circular railway in this city and suburbs, starting from the Largo da Carioca and following the range of hills from Santa Theresia to Tijuca, and thence around to the Ilha do Governador and the Largo da Carioca. A part of the scheme is good, but the greater part appears to be just a little visionary at the present moment.

—On the 7th the *Journal* mentions the following railway concessions—without guarantee of interest: a metre gauge line from Praia Grossa in Paraná to Curitiba; Mato Grosso, with branches from Nioxe to Bahis and navigable water on the Apa river, and also branches to connect Jataly, Guarupava and Itagy; another metre gauge line from Ouro Preto to Picanha and a circular line to serve the suburbs of Rio, with a connection to the Governador island, and a central station in the Largo da Carioca. There must be a tremendous fund of hope in the future still existent in the Brazilian breast, when a concession, without an interest guarantee, is accepted.

COFFEE NOTES

—An interior tax of 200 francs per 100 kilos on raw coffee has been imposed in Servia. Roasted and ground coffee will pay 300 francs.

—The imports of coffee into Germany during the two months ending February 28th amounted to 457,260 bags, against 426,035 bags in the same period of last year.

—The French consul-general of Guatemala directs attention to the great advance which coffee cultivation has made in that country during the last few years. Statistical reports make it appear that in ten years production has more than doubled, and the prices realized by the product has more than quadrupled. It was calculated at the time the consul-general wrote (11th February) that the harvest of 1890 would reach about 700,000 quintals, representing the sum of \$16,100,000. The extraordinary high price of coffee has led to a transformation of the country; small landowners, who drew from their harvest resources merely sufficient for working purposes, find themselves now with considerable capital, with which they can improve their property. These good results have led to unbridled speculation, and large companies, principally German, have been formed for creating "exploitations." They have bought for 7 to 8 hundred thousand piastres, or 3 million francs, properties that three years since were estimated to be worth 2 to 3 hundred thousand dollars. The impulse has become general, and every small artisan who has been able to save a little has abandoned his first work and turned agriculturist. This will last as long as the price of coffee rises so high, but a reaction may be produced shortly, and complete ruin will be the consequence of a large number of producers. The harvest of Brazil, which was last year only 4,200,000 bags, is 9 millions this year; the European markets will therefore be largely supplied, and the Guatemalan coffee will have to bear a fall in price, of which the reflex will make itself felt on the economic condition of the whole country. (*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, No 407, 1891.)

LOCAL NOTES

—Councillor Saldanha Marinho visited President Deodoro on the 5th.

—The municipal council has decided to repave Ruas Direita, Quitanda, Ourives and Ovidor.

—The new minister of justice arrived from Bahia on the 2nd and took charge of his portfolio on the following day.

—On the morning of the 2nd inst., the building No. 64 Rua do Visconde da Inhauma was completely destroyed by fire.

—At a cabinet meeting held on the 2nd inst., Gen. Quintino Bocayuva, ex-minister of foreign affairs, was present and read a long statement in regard to the Mission's boundary question.

—The *Diário Official* of the 3rd contains no less than sixty decrees relating to the organization of the national guard. In this sort of thing continues the new minister of justice will earn his salary.

—Dr. Aureliano Portugal recommends the removal of the immigrants station to Ilha Grande. The idea is worthy of consideration. The immigrant should never be landed in this city during the hot season.

—According to our latest exchanges from the United States the provisions of the reciprocity treaty under negotiation with Venezuela had been agreed upon, and it was expected that the treaty would soon be signed.

—The *Journal* is still seeking to "prove" that the reciprocity design is general in character, and not confined exclusively to Brazil. The *Journal's* hallucination in this respect will soon be creating a continental smile.

—Some of the friends of the minister of justice went on board the *Veloz* to meet him before the steamer had received the custom-house visit. Consequently the captain was fined, but the penalty was at once remitted by the minister of finance.

—The poor immigrant is now being held responsible for the expiring epidemic of yellow fever in this city. There is no doubt but what the immigrant suffered most severely and helped to increase the death rate, but it can hardly be shown that he was the cause of it.

—We are promised shortly the first volume of the "Pantheon do Commercio e da Industria do Brazil," to contain the biographies of the financiers, and others, of Rio, and it will be distributed gratuitously by the alms-houses of the gentlemen whose lives are placed before an admiring public.

—Subscriptions have been opened here for a season of 20 representations by Ferrari's Italian opera company, now in Buenos Aires. Subscriptions are also opened for 30 representations by Dineci's Italian opera company. It looks very much like a melodious season for Rio.

—On the 3rd inst., a large note for 3,000\$ was presented at the office of Antonio Leite Ribeiro, Rua do Rozario No. 29, in this city, by Domingos Pinto de Villena Sampaio, who, in being questioned by the police, at first denied and afterwards acknowledged having committed the forgery.

—On the 3rd inst. a man was knocked down on the tramway track in Rua do Catete by a carriage and was run over and killed by a tram-car. It is to be noticed that the carriage driving in this city is becoming most dangerous because of the young "bookies" who have taken to this pastime.

A local colleague says that Sr. Meireles, the editor of the *es Tribuna*, is growing coffee in the state of S. Paulo on a plantation that cost 135,000\$. This is probably the first time in the history of journalism that "piping" a lot of type, and assembling the staff of a newspaper, produced so much fruit—coffee fruit.

—It is said that a *bolsa* building is at last projected, which will contain the necessary "bear garden," and a large number of offices for the sporting fraternity. The location designated is the place occupied by the old Uclaria (Euchre-ia) of the Imperial Palace. Perhaps the old name might be retained and appropriately applied to the new edifice.

The laying of a branch line of the Botanical Garden tramway along the Praias do Russel and Flamengo is not only causing great inconvenience to the residents, but is completely ruining those streets for pleasure seekers. It is an abominable nuisance to have every street in this city spoiled by tramway tracks, but if the people have not spirit enough to resist these impositions then we see very little use in complaining.

—It is proposed to remove the capital of Brazil to the city of Formosa in Goyaz, and it is said that there is an offer to erect the necessary buildings in exchange for an exclusive privilege for lighting, water supply, sewerage works, etc. It is also stated that the investigation of the meteorological conditions and climate of the locality will be entrusted to Dr. Crus, director of the astronomical observatory. If the removal will deliver us from the political parasites who afflict us, then let it be done at once!

—According to a letter read before the academy of medicine on the 3rd inst., Dr. Aureliano Portugal gives the following significant proportion of deaths from yellow fever this season between natives and foreigners. He calculates that in every 1000 death 52.2 are Brazilians, 918.2 are foreigners, and 29.5 are of unknown nationality. He shows by comparison that the proportion of foreigners has been larger this year than in 1886. These figures ought not to be overlooked in Europe where the Brazilian immigration agent is so busily employed in enticing poor people to emigrate to this country.

—The public will breathe a sigh of relief on learning that there is no truth in the report that Jarbas Tupinambá de Mattos Guaranyas is to be private secretary to the minister of finance. Indeed it is high time to put an end to this new invasion of barbarians, this influx of barbarous names into places of honor and profit. If this thing were to continue, we should soon hear of the removal of the celebrated Clemente Piedoso O'Doce da Virgem Maria and perhaps of his transformation into chief of that very police in which he formerly seemed so obnoxious and whose activity he certainly did stimulate to a degree that was really excessive.

—The United States minister at this capital, Hon. E. H. Conger, is making a visit to São Paulo.

—The *European Mail* of May 7th announces the completion of four guanoats at East Cowes for the Amazonas flotilla.

—The preparatory sessions of the first republican congress of Brazil began on the 5th inst. The formal opening of Congress occurs on the 15th.

—The "Banco Fiscal" exhibited a new Fichet lottery machine at the offices of the *Cidade do Rio* on Saturday last. The machine is to be used in the business operations of this so-called bank.

—Visconde de Ouro Preto, with his family, arrived here by the Pacific steamer *Iberia* on the 7th. A number of personal friends and admirers met Sr. Ouro Preto and accompanied him to his residence. A gold card was inflicted on the return of exile, but otherwise the reception was quiet and in good taste.

—The national guard may be a very good thing, but it seems to us that the Rio de Janeiro has been displaying a little too much zeal in its organization. Not long ago he gave a lieutenant-colonel to a man who has been dead ever since last December. It is to be hoped that the new minister of justice will be somewhat more moderate in his ideas.

—The director-general of military works has been directed to prepare a plan of the top of Nova Cintra hill, where the projected new observatory is to be located. He is also directed to find out the easiest approach to the place. If a layman's suggestion is acceptable, we would specify a captive balloon, anchored near the Gloria stone quarry.

—The minister of interior has again refused to sanction the project for a by-law proposed by the alms-houses for the regulation of domestic service. It is to be hoped that the minister will continue to withhold his assent to so iniquitous a measure. In view of the disorder, inefficiency and venality shown in the public administration of this city, it can hardly be deemed a prudent act to grant an authorization to municipal officials to meddle with the private affairs of the people.

—The complaints of delays in the custom-house, not only in dispatching goods, but particularly in the paying of duties, while the facilities for receiving money are utterly inadequate for the volume of business now transacted, are becoming louder every day. It frequently takes a clerk from two to four hours to pay a dispatch, which ought not to require more than ten or fifteen minutes. It is simply inexplicable that the officials can not see how much better for themselves as well as for the business community it would be to facilitate the quick dispatch of business.

—In view of the inability of the Botanical Garden tramway to handle the increased traffic comfortably and expeditiously in its district, why can not some one start a short-line ferry service between Praia das Machinhas and the Botafogo landing place at the head of Rua das Voluntades da Patria? During the morning and evening hours, at present, from 10 to 15 per cent, of the passengers ride on the foot-boards and platforms for lack of seats. As far as the Voluntades da Patria business men are concerned, they are frequently 10 to 15 minutes for a seat. As the manager of the tramway is either indifferent to all this, or unable to provide for it, some other means for transporting passengers should be provided without delay. A good boat could easily make the trip within half an hour, and would accommodate the public much better than the tramway is now doing.

—Some time ago the government, without consulting the rector of the boarding-school of the Gynasium Nacional (ex-Collegio de Pedro II) appointed Dr. Epiphany dos Reis vice-rector of that establishment. This led to local feeling, which finally resulted in the dismissal of the rector, Dr. Paranhos de Macedo. The students, taking part in the affair, declared themselves in favor of the dismissal rector, and on the 5th inst., when the vice-rector entered the college building, they received him with hisses and then, after doing considerable damage to the school furniture, broke into the clothes-room, changed their clothing and left the college. The Committee of the students called on the President of the republic and the minister of public instruction, both of whom, after hearing the complaints of the students, promised to investigate the matter and see that justice is done. The vice-rector has expelled six of the students and the government has decided to close the college until the matter is investigated.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. ARMSTRONG.

R. M. S. Elbe.

After a very happy voyage, favored all the way by very fine weather, the following testimonial was presented to the Captain of this steamer on the 25th of April, 1891.

OFF USHANT.

We the undersigned passengers of the R. M. S. Elbe, feel especial gratification in uniting to express our cordial appreciation of the excellent seamanship, impartial courtesy, and happy geniality, on the part of Captain Armstrong and his officers, which have given so pleasant a character to the voyage.

(Signed) PHILIPPE COMTE DE PARIS, G. King Meers, Chas. Lehman, John S. Watson, J. P. T. Allen, Walter Douglas, H. H. Woodgate, C. S. Douglas, P. A. C. Mackenzie, J. R. Ritchie, Dr. Armstrong, Jacob Levy, C. G. de Azop, Fred. T. Pountney, J. de Leon y Castillo, Alfred Robinson, R. Berens, W. J. Garrett, A. G. Douglas, H. H. Cobb, J. P. Hayward, Adedo Pinto Leite, Manoel Pinto Leite, Francis A. Gwynne, N. M. Fenebue, Wm. Barnett, L. C. Irvine, W. Ellis, John Davy, Alberto Verquiere, Jorge Muir, Roland H. Atcherley, W. Officer, W. A. Rose, M. Turner, Mrs. W. Barnett, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Mee, Mrs. J. Lovegood Watson, Mrs. Mausfield Turner, Mrs. P. A. C. Mackenzie, Mrs. Albrecht Robinson, Geo. H. Dyson, Mrs. Dyson, Jas. Ashton, Mrs. Watt, Miss Lavelle, Mrs. Fanny Woodgate, Mrs. Spottiswoode, Miss L. Cobb, Mrs. P. J. Ritchie, Mrs. Mary Scott.

MARKET REPORT.

All information desired will be furnished by Messrs. Crashley and Co., No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

EXCHANGE

—The May receipts at the Km custom-
were:

	1891	1890
Importation, gold currency	4,649,859.5219 263,439 468	
	4,913,298.6887	3,962,758
Port dues	24,137 408	19,000
Exportation	246,224 554	338,000
Sundries	14,462 571	206,200
Stamps	2,528 600	1,900
	5,200,652.120	5,028,000
Premium on £287. 519 sold from 12th to 30th...	1,386,072 428	
	6,586,724.5548	
Deposits	48,521 830	33,500
	6,635,246.3878	5,061,500
Restitutions	54,130 500	47,700
	6,681,115.8812	5,071,300
Internal revenue	1,118,567 042	738,000

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	17½ d
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) . .	1\$554
do do do (paper)	644 rs. gold
do do do in U S coin at \$4 80 per £1 stig.	34 75 c
Value of \$1 00 (\$4 80 per £1 stig.) in Brazilian currency (paper)	25877
Value of £1 sterling " " " " " "	13\$811

Sovereigns	14	480	12 Apolices	1000
do " " " " " "	100	500	99,000 \$ Gold 4 1/2 %	79 119.8
do " " " " " "	100	530	340 deb. Gerat	31
do " " " " " "	100	600	2000 Banco C.	"
do " " " " " "	100	700	Movel	45
h.n. Republica	96		100 do	44
Banks				
37 Brazil	400		100 Pariz e Rio	127 500
3 do	395		600 do 25 Aug.	140
100 do 25	195		100 Un. Re.	194
100 Pariz e Rio	127		200 Un. It. Cr. 25 ..	59

Geral	10	300 V. F. Sap'hy 70¢	35
do	31	1000 do first trans	
V. F. Sap'hy 7½\$	34	day	35
		40 S. Christ. tram.	294

Miscellaneous

Emp. Hypoth.	245	750	do	.....	97
Forjas e Fetal.	28	50	do	.....	97 230
Inic. de Melh	38	500	1 300	do	97 500
do	.....	39	1400	Obras Hydr.	26
do	.....	40	100	do	26 500
Terril e Const	57	500	100	do	..... 27
do	.....	65			

27 Apulinas, old ..	990	2900 deli Geral ..	52 500
23 ilo 48.....	1000	500 ilo	50 750
4 Gohi 14 5, 79	1198	900 ilo	53
deb. Geral.....	51	70 deb. Sorocabana	87
100 do	52	12 do	88

123	Brazil	.....	400	50	Republica	190
50	da	28....	195	30	da	1/2
100	ed.	....	197	100	União de Cred	225
20	Comercio		270	220	do	28....
50	Pauze e Rio		127	250	dição	58 500
100	da	.....	127 250	1500	Vição do Brazil	54
1000	du	.....	127 500	5008	Reg Minas	405 17

Railways and Tramways				
150	Genl	....	30	6600
1000	the	.....	31	1000
				610
				101
				35
				32
				250
				15
				500

100	U. Chidambaram	35	400	stem no drain	15
400	Inc. de Melh.	36	100	du	90
200	du	37	250	Obras Hydr.	26
340	du	37	1	Obras P.unicas	290

June 6

1	Apulios mil.	990	270	do	.....	82 24
100	deb Bragança	190	200	do	.....	54 30
500	" Fiscal	51 300	200	"	S. rocabana	87
30	" ..	53 75	130	do	..	87 5

Banks

10 do S. 197	94 República ... 188
110 C. C. 15th 193	200 do 10 Sept 231 50
100 C. Movel 10\$ 48	50 Reg Minas 40\$ 16
500 Panz e Rin 128	

Nations and Transys

200 Geral 10	1000 Visão Feit
--------------	-----------------

100	Kmp	Hypoth	130	550	Melh. no Braz.	94 5
20	Fam.	C. Ufemia	141	250	do	95
20	do	.....	194	15-	do	95 5
820	Amc	de Melh	35	500	Metrop	Paul 40
500	do	.....	35	750	Obas	Hyd.... 20
500	O	Pob. new is	50	200	do	27

COMPANHIA UNIAO INDUSTRIAL
S. SEBASTIAO.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1890	
<i>Assets</i>	
Shareholders, calls to be made.....	3,351,568

Buildings and machinery of the S. João, S. Christoval, Tecidos de Meia, Passamontana, Feno Galvanizada, Fabel Brasileira and Rendas factories	8,375,960
Real estate	115,542
S. João Hotel	20,200

Dwellings houses and lands	70,337
Re-claimed land (marrinhas)	68,454
Office and stores of S. João factory	28,000
Shops of S. João factory	14,379
Reservoir	2,191

Brick yard	9,025
Cost of bricks	1,897
Furniture	39,117
Supplies for factories	53,742
Fire service	3,349

Tools and implements for Iron factory.....	45,204
Shafing.....	23,000
Material at S. Christovão factory.....	4,293
Insurance.....	10,123
Raw material.....	309,839
	242,080

Me chundis	3,750
Starching material	3,055
Lubricants	1,000
Banco Uniao de Credito shares	9,663
Cash: nt Iron factory	28,230
at S. Christoval	100,000

at S. João factory.	do	1,293	130
at Passamentaria	du	1,623	579
at head office		4,344	770
at S. João factory.		536	240
			<u>7,922</u>

Incorporation expenses	55,04
Cost of loan	126,00
Discount on loan	360,00
Sinking fund of S. João loan	118,77
Shares pledged	740,00

Accounts current: sundry balances at various banks.....	2,778,66
do balance of sundry accounts	208,09
	<hr/> 19,383,91

Capital, value of 50,000 shares at 200\$.....	10,000,00
Bills payable.....	268,20
Interest payable on shares and debentures....	143,18
Accounts payable.....	1,45

Wages due.....	2,491.90
Medical service.....	21.00
Bevenculent fund.....	
Debitures.....	6,000.00
Current accounts, balance of sundry accounts.....	1,061.90
Disposal guarantee.....	140.00

Shares to be paid: of the S. João factory company	516,6
do of the S. Christovão company	698,0
do of the Nacional de Tecidos de Meia do	100,0

do	of the Tecelagem Fluminense	do	71,8
do	of the Fabril Brasileira	do	39,4
do	of the Ferro Galvanizado	do	200,4
do	of the Manufatura de Rendas	do	127,4
Profit and loss; carried to next half-year....			5

E. & O. E. — Office of the "União Industrial S. Se
Company," December 31st, 1890.

John H. Lowmides, President.
Othon Machado, Chief Accountant.

Exports.

week with sales amounting to some 3

but prices are still comparatively very low. An advance in exchange rates is probable in the near future. Developments since our last report have been

5,218	..	Europe
..	..	Cape of Good Hope
2,139	..	Elsewhere

\$ 40	bags for the United States
3,954	" " Europe

..	"	Elsewhere
4,004	hags.	

vessels cleared with coffee are :

2 New York Br sir landyck
unpfe
2 London Br sin Moselle
Antwerpen du

5 Hamburg Get sis *Campinas*....
 4 Antwerp Get sis *Baltimore*

market is about steady this morning.
 stan us on the basis of New York iv

0-4	13 \$700	No. 8
5	13 400	9
6	13 100	10
7	12 700	

...bags for the preceding week and 19 before

Vessels loading and to load
New York Br str *Archimedes*
do Amer str *Vigilancia*.....

London and Antwerp Br str *Magdalen*
 Bordeaux Fr str *Portugal*.....
 Hamburg Ger str *Argentina*.....
 Genoa Ital str *Umberto I.*.....

AILY RECEIPTS AND SHIP
CDEEEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

[illegible]

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT
OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 8th, 1891.

NAME	TOSS	ARR- IVED	WHERE FROM	CONNECTION
<i>American</i>				
sp Undaunted	164	May 4	Cardiff	Lake Irtius
sp City of Manly	137	Nov	New York	Genl Comd & I.
sp Kenner	1305	June 3	Astoria	Rio Plumb
<i>Argentine</i>				
lik Leopoldo	141	Nov	1. Blacón	P. Remanes & R
sp Margarita	826	Jan 1	apé Verdes	F. Izquier
lik John Black	118	Apr	Buenoswisk	Genl Comd & I.
lik John Black	117	Apr	St. Aires	Ginnelli & C
lik Abbotford	1175	May 5	Swansea	Ginnelli & C
lik Leopoldo	218	14	Sts. Aires	Ginnelli & C
lik Argentina	107	June 4	Apé	U. d'Azerezi & I.
lik Mike Fisher	77	Mar 26	Mandeville	Daniels & C
lik H. E. Engels	79	May 8	Antwerp	Conradt & Co
lik Sted. van der	101	Mar	Buenoswisk	To card
lik Sted. van der	101	Mar	Pennsylv	Genl C & In
lik Fahm int	1048	Nov	New York	F. P. Passes
lik Ant. van der	106	May	Molite	Genl Comd & I.
lik Swansea	740	Apr	Buenoswisk	Genl T. & I.
lik Laguna	8	C. Cardiff	Lloyd Irtius	Genl Comd & I.
lik H. E. Engels	79	May 8	Antwerp	Conradt & Co

bg Acland ...	146	19 Kagulu ...	To order
sp Netric Murphy	173	26 Cardiff ...	Cent. Haz. R.R.
bk M. & E. Cox	184	28 Caulitt	Widow, Sam. R.

[illegible]

ВАНІА

[illegible]

Portugal	408	Apr. 26	Russian	To India
It. Matania	143	Apr. 26	Upto 100	To India
Russian	144	May 5	Upto 100	Macchi 18, & C
Russian	291	Apr. 26	Upto 100	Cosla, Samles & C
Sw. Canalis	170	May 25	Canalis	To India
It. Julia	1076	May 5	Marshall	Lloyd Bros
Sw. Canalis	668	May 15	Upto 100	In distress
It. Peter	375	Apr. 26	Gode'lung	Upto 100
It. Althaus	157	June 2	Upto 100	B. Roshiges & C

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vanechua, H. Nani & Co's Market Report, dated May 28th:

SUGAR. Noon after last report a sale of about 3000 bags No. 715. It took place at former prices, viz. \$3.80 per 100 lbs. delivered to 112 1/2 per cent. f.o.b. with freight and insurance. Also about 1000 bags crystals and 2000 bags Caramels changed hands for Liverpool at \$7.00 per cask and

COPPER—Firm, but little doing for weak prices. Entries of the new crop since last autumn to about 1,000 bags, the greater part of which has been bought up by speculators, and now there are no more arrivals. The market was quiet until early July, after 1,700 bags new and old were sold at \$86.00 per cwt. In the United States at \$87.00 the former and \$85.75 per cwt. abroad, *regular* for first Valencia.

HIDE—Skins continue for account of dealers. We quote nominally 49¢ for dry hides and 46¢ for tanned.

PANAMA—Demand has been very active and prices show further advance. We quote: ordinary \$78.00, fair \$80.00, good \$83.00 and prime \$85.00-\$87.00. Large transactions, however, have taken place and the market is somewhat cleared of stock.

CACAOBUTTS—Are again in demand for good healthy quality and several thousands have been sold at \$85.00 per unit, weighing 100 lbs., net.

FLOURS—Chartered to load sugar, *Norfolk*, *Batavia*, to U.S.A.; *Tokio*, to Japan; *Singapore*, to India.

June 6th, 1891.

BANKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Net income	Last mile	Closing quotation
400,000	400,000		Agua Caliente de Vasconcelos	4,500—July 91	200	138 \$000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000		Atenas e Viçosa Fluminense	10 000—Jan. 91	200	205 000	—
705,000	705,000	20,000	Campanha Fluminense	10 000—Jan. 91	200	218 000	—
31,000	300,000		Commercio e Industria	10 000—Jan. 91	200	300 000	—
10,000,000	7,200,000	4,100	Comunicações e Ensayo de Café	10 000—Jan. 91	60	50 000	—
10,000,000	4,500,000		Empreza de Obras Publicas	10 000—Jan. 91	200	410 000	—
—	550,000		do 2 series	10 000—Jan. 91	100	34 000	28 000—29 000
12,500,000	5,500,000		Espectaculos de Café	—	400	40 000	—
—	4,000,000		Evangelica Fluminense	—	100	40 000	—
400,000	—		Ind. e Colonizacao do Brazil	—	60	30 000—	—
2,000,000	1,000,000		Ind. e Viçosa de Maciel	—	100	180 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	270,000	Industrial Rinas (Kassapa)	— Jan. 91	50	50 000	—
100,000,000	40,000,000		Melhoramentos no Brazil	6 000—Jan. 91	80	95 500	94 000—95 000
20,000,000	10,000,000		do do Rio	100—Jan. 91	100	148 000	—
1,000,000	2,000,000		do do S. Paulo	—	80	50 000	—
1,400,000	1,200,000		Nacional de Oleos	5 000—Jan. 91	70	130 000	—
25,000,000	5,000,000		Nova Ria Rural	10 000—Jan. 91	30	32 000	—
1,000,000	600,000		Pastoral Mineira	6 000—Aug. 90	120	180 000	—
450,000	470,000		Phosphato de Cal.	—	120	55 000	—
2,000,000	400,000		Saneamento do Rio	12 000—Jan. 91	40	41 000	—
8,000,000	2,400,000		Servico Maritimo	8 000—Jan. 91	100	110 000	70 000—
10,000,000	2,000,000		Torrens Brasileira	3 000—Jan. 91	80	79 000	—
300,000	300,000		União	—	100	100 000	—

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 10	Elbe	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 11	La Plata	for Santos.
" 15	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon
" 22	La Plata	Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do S. Pedro No. 1, Sidmar

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE..... 27 June
FINANCE..... 11 July

The fine Steamer

VIGILANCIA,

Captain BAKER

will sail for

NEW YORK

Saturday, 15th June

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,
BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Passage Rates

	cabin	steering
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$148	\$78 "
" & back..	\$276	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

And for cargo to No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Archimedes..... 11th June

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents — NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

8a Rua 1º de Março.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Ed-
itions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal
Perfumeries and Pearl's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single
wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated
and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery,
Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

ARTHUR H. BROWN,

Agent for Brazil.

Office: 81 Theophilo Ottoni,

P. D. Box 954

RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 38, Rua do Imperador	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 379, Rua dos Andrades	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 103 3/4, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago,
Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by
Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ld.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura..... July 5th
Tongariro..... Aug. 2ndThese steamers are first-class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-
commodations. Call at TENNERIFF and PLYMOUTH; pas-
sengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tainui..... June 20th
Doric..... July 18th
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENNERIFF
and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Galicia..... June 14th
John Elder..... 28thThese popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States

Brazil

River Plate

China, Japan

Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100/000
" New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150/000
" —Lisbon..... 500 " 70/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro.

Cox, Frederic Charles, formerly a
merchant at Rio de Janeiro who is believed to be dead. If his repre-
sentatives will communicate with the undersigned they will
hear something of advantage — Challinors & Shaw, Solicitors
Leek, England.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

of the best description and on the best of terms at the

Typographia Aldina

79, Sete de Setembro.

A fine assortment of plain and ruled Letter paper, in sheets
and pads, just received.

THE NEW WEBSTER

Just Published.



Cost \$300,000.

SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED.

Re-edited and Revised from Cover to Cover.

A GRAND INVESTMENT

for every Family and School.

Revision has been in progress for over 10 years.
More than 100 editorial laborers employed.
Critical examination invited. Get the Book.Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free.
Caution!—Cheap books called "Webster's Big
Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedia Dictionary,"
etc., are being advertised. The body of these
from A to Z is printed from plates made by pho-
tographing the antiquated 1847 edition. The au-
thentic "Unabridged" (still copyrighted) and
new "International" both bear the imprint of
G. & C. MERIAM & CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Tired Brain

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A brain food. It increases the
capacity for mental labor and acts
as a general tonic. It rests the
tired brain and imparts thereto
new life and vigor.Dr. ED. T. JOHNSON, M.R.C.S., 121 Rice-lane,
Walton, Liverpool, says: "I have used it with
very good results in cases of overtaxed and over-
worked brains, one in particular, a schoolmaster,
where it acted like a charm."Dr. JNO. LAMBE, M.R.C.S., West Villa, Shir-
dington, No. Cheltenham, says: "It produced
good results in sick headache and brain prostra-
tion, tranquilizing the irritation, giving comfort and
sleep."Descriptive pamphlet post-free on application to
Ranford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

Sole Agents

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

8 A, Rua da Candelaria.

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a
Bottle. Directions from Cover to Cover.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

32, RUA DO ROZARIO, 32

Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works
prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian
Government.

The Constitution of the United States

Translated into Portuguese, with a chronological sketch of
the principal events leading to the American Revolution, is
for sale at this office.

Price 200 reis.

TVF. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.